FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

MAY 1, 1915

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
MAY 2
1915
PERIODICAL DIVISION

Congressional Union Booth
Panama-Pacific Exposition

Vol. III May 1, 1913 No. 18

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

ART EDITOR, MRS. NINA E. ALLENDER

CHAIRMAN CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, MRS. W. T. BURCH

Subscription Price:

Domestic $1.00
Foreign $1.50
Single Copies ..... 5 *cents*

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union

Columbian Printing Co., Inc., Washington

35

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Post-Office at Washington D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

National *Political* *Non-Partisan*

National Headquarters
1420 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
COLORS—PURPLE, WHITE AND GOLD

Object—
Securing an amendment to the United States Constitution, enfranchising women.

Membership—
Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will work without considering the interests of any national political party.

Dues—
Entrance fee of twenty-five cents. There are no other dues.

Date.....

Name .....

Full Address .....

.....

Occupation .....

Please fill out this card and send it with twenty-five cents entrance fee to 1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

News of the Week

Equal Suffrage for Denmark

THE splendid tidings that Danish women are to have the vote stands out the brighter for coming among the swarm of horror-laden despatches from Denmark's neighbor nations. One more nation has decided to join the real democracies of the world.

The Danish Parliament on April 23 adopted a constitutional amendment giving women the national franchise and making them eligible to all public offices. The measure is thoroughly democratic. It gives the ballot to all classes of women, including servants, who were barred from the municipal franchise conferred in 1908. The amendment must be passed again by the new Parliament to be elected next month, but its passage is fully expected. As the action of Parliament is final, the women will become voters without further procedure.

Our congratulations to Denmark and Danish women, above all to Danish suffragists, who have worked to win this victory. And we hereby notify them that we intend and expect to be next.

Suffrage in Florida

FLORIDA is not to be a campaign state next year, as suffragists of the state had hoped it might be. The lower house of the Florida Legislature rejected the suffrage amendment last Monday. It was introduced on April 8, and was endorsed and supported by the Florida State Federation of Labor. Florida women have no form of suffrage.

Compromise and Indirection

THE referendum idea pushed to the limit is seen in a bill now before the Wisconsin Legislature which killed a suffrage amendment resolution last week. It provides for a referendum by the voters of the state as to whether a referendum of the voters in each county shall be taken on the question of allowing the women of that county to vote.

Who will now draw up an improvement upon the Shafroth-Palmer measure, proposing an amendment to the federal constitution establishing the initiative and referendum in the several states on the question of providing for a referendum by the voters of the state as to whether a referendum of the voters in each county shall be taken on the question of allowing the women of that county to vote? Such a proposal might "conciliate" Mr. Wilson!

Suffrage at the Hague

THE forty-two delegates from the United States to the International Women's Peace Congress, were enabled to reach The Hague in time for the opening session of the Congress on April 27, only by a special order of the British Admiralty allowing the ship that carried them, the *Noordam*, to proceed in spite of the Admiralty's order stopping all traffic to Holland. The *Noordam* was held up for three days, and was released only after the American Embassy at London had interceded, following an appeal from the marooned delegates to Ambassador Page.

The suffrage note was sounded in the first session of the Congress. Dr. Aletta Jacobs, of the Netherlands, in her welcoming speech, said that one of the most powerful means of making war impossible would be the introduction of woman suffrage in all countries.

Suffrage Poll of The New York World

THE New York *World* has taken a poll on equal suffrage among what it calls representative business and professional men. The answers received from the men on this "carefully compiled list" show that if the question of enfranchising the women of New York state were to be left to a small group of prosperous and privileged citizens of New York City, the amendment would lose.

Of course, no estimate based on a poll of this sort has any value as an indication of the vote of the whole electorate. It tells nothing suffragists did not already know. In fact, it is encouraging rather than otherwise, in that the majority opposed is not overwhelming, the percentage in favor being 43.4, the percentage against, 56.6, a difference which the votes of men of other and more numerous classes may reasonably be expected to overcome.

Indeed, this evidence of the way Fifth Avenue and Wall Street is going to vote,—answers from members of leading clubs showed a two-thirds majority opposed—is just the thing to make the workingmen's vote, which according to all indications will be favorable, bigger even than has been expected, as the pro-suffrage *World* is undoubtedly aware.

Anthony Amendment Favored at Exposition

THE Susan B. Anthony amendment is being voted upon at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Near the suffrage exhibit of the Congressional Union in the Palace of Education is the exhibit of the American Voting Machine Company, of Boston, a device which makes it so easy to vote accurately and so hard to vote dishonestly that politicians of a certain class view it with unfriendly eyes. The exhibit is in charge of Mr. Thomas Fishback. Mr. Fishback, ever since the Exposition opened, has shown his regard for suffrage by his ready courtesy in directing visitors to the suffrage exhibit. Recently he conceived a way to do more.

He has just installed in his machine the question, "Do you approve of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the constitution of the United States extending the right of franchise to women?" Of course, every visitor to the booth wants to try the machine, so every one votes on the amendment. So far the vote stands: Ayes—120; noes—57. By the time the Exposition closes, the machine will have registered an honest record by which to gauge public sentiment on the amendment.

Inadequate

A STORY from the "joke column" of a daily paper tells of a little girl who, after hearing her father discuss politics, added to her evening prayer the following petition:

"And now, God, please take good care of Yourself, for if anything should happen to You, we should have only Mr. Wilson—and he hasn't come up to father's expectations."

It sounds like a true story, only—instead of her father, wasn't it her mother talking suffrage, whom the child overheard?

1510 H Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

Fifth Avenue and 46th Street
New York

SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

OREGON'S WORK FOR WOMEN'S NATIONAL ENFRANCHISEMENT

By Virginia Arnold

CONGRESS should submit the suffrage amendment to the states. There has ceased longer to be a doubt that this question has grown to the proportions of a national issue, and it may as well be referred now as at another time. To keep one-half the citizenry disfranchised until each state in turn gets through tinkering with a question of palpable right, amounts to an assault upon common sense. I hope to see the great Democratic party, the party of popular rights, be the means of extending the ballot to all the people."

THE expressive comment quoted above was uttered by a Democratic judge in Oregon, and was the opinion contributed by him to a symposium on federal work for woman suffrage. During our six federal work for woman suffrage. During our six months' work in Oregon, we have succeeded in getting the news of the work of the Congressional Union before the public by means of many meetings and through the medium of a cordial press. Our "copy" now goes out to over fifty papers throughout the entire state. One of the best things we have ever had carried in this way was a symposium giving the opinions of the most prominent men and women of the state on federal suffrage work, and that among them should be so emphatic an endorsement of the principle for which we are working affords the best possible proof of the fact that Oregon is ready to take a decided stand on this great question.

We have every reason to believe that the story of the struggle for national political freedom as given out to the people here by word of mouth, through the press, and through distribution of literature, is being well received and having effect, because we are getting such splendid returns in the form of moral and monetary support. We have taken in several hundred dollars and have more pledged ahead. We have more than doubled our membership many times over since the work began.

We have on our side the moral support of the Honorable James Withycombe, Governor of Oregon, and ex-Governor T. T. Greer. The two oldest suffragists in the state, Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway and Dr. Mary Thompson, are members of our organization. Mrs. Duniway was the honorary president of the College Equal Suffrage League of this state, and is now honorary president of the National Council of Women Voters. She was with Susan B. Anthony when she made her first draft of the amendment which we now support. Dr. Mary Thompson entertained Miss Anthony when she was in Portland years ago. Dr. Thompson is ninety years old, but is more closely abreast of the times than many a person of thirty. It is beautifully appropriate that she should join the Congressional Union.

Our membership represents, further, people associated with various clubs and organizations. Many of our members are members also of the Press Club, the Woman's Club, teachers' organizations, the Professional Women's Club, the Parent-Teacher Association, the Civic League, and so on. We have enrolled the following prominent citizens of Oregon: Senator Kathryn Clarke; Mrs. Alva Lee Stephens,

MRS. ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY

president of the Psychology Club and of the Delphian Club and vice-president of the Parent-Teacher Association; Mrs. E. P. Preble, president of the Shakespeare Club; Mrs. Mary L. Stevens, president of the Political Science Club; Miss Grace Amos, secretary of the Tuesday Afternoon Club; Mrs. A. H. Lea, secretary of the Corriente Club; Mrs. Arthur Hazen, secretary of the Outlook Dramatic Club; Mrs. Russell Dorr, vice-president of the Monday Musical Club; Miss Emma Wold, president of the College Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. L. W. Therkelsen, press chairman of the State Equal Suffrage League; Dr. Florence Manion, corresponding secretary of the College Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. E. J. Stack, wife of the State Secretary of Organized Labor; Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, chairman of the Home Department of the Parent-Teacher Association and also of the Program Committee; Mrs. J. D. Spencer, chairman of the Art Department of the Woman's Club; Mrs. Rouhani Latimer, leader of the Bahaian movement in Portland; Dr. Nina E. Wood, president of the World Peace Society of Portland; Mrs. Lora C. Little, late Progressive candidate for Representative; and Mrs. Julia C. LaBarre, one of the founders of the Shakespeare Club.

Among the different societies before which I have spoken are the Professional Women's Club, the Tax Department of the Oregon Civic League, the Grade Teachers Associations, and some dozen or so other groups. Besides this, we have had two very large meetings, both splendid successes. Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence of England were the speakers at the first mass meeting, held in the New Baker Theatre. The enthusiasm ran high, and we realized anew that four million women with political freedom have a duty to perform and a privilege to enjoy in helping to free the millions of women as yet unenfranchised. The speaker of the second meeting was Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union. In the language of the press, we had a "capacity house."

With such splendid moral support as we now have in the state, we consider our outlook very promising and we are planning great things for the future. We will have a representation in the world-celebrated Portland Rose Festival which takes place in June. We read on posters everywhere these days, "The world knows the Portland rose." Ere long, before the work of the Congressional Union is finished, I suspect that not only Oregon, but the whole country also, will be reading by the handwriting on the wall that the world knows that ill wind blows to any man, party, or power that dares to do so unrighteous a thing as oppose the freedom of American women.

BEFORE long, we believe, the people here in Oregon will realize the situation, and instead of asking in bewilderment and surprise, "Why is it that President Wilson does nothing for women? Does he not really believe in woman suffrage? Can it be that he does not recognize his great opportunity?" they will, as voting women, take action, and in so doing make our stand in favor of national woman suffrage an argument as effective as it is unanswerable.

U. S. Congressmen in the Land of Women Voters

MEMBERS of the Congressional Union in San Francisco have decided to acquaint all Congressmen passing through their city during the exposition months with the desire of the women voters of America for the national enfranchisement of women. A delegation of Congressmen made up of 14 Senators and 42 Representatives, bound for the Hawaiian Islands, arrived in San Francisco from Chicago on April 26, leaving for the Islands the following day. Not to interrupt the careful and very full schedule of the San Francisco entertainment committee, the Congressional Union deputation, instead of welcoming the party, went to "see them off," armed with personal letters for every Congressman and a copy of *The Suffragist*. The letters read as follows:

"The women voters of California, realizing the practical value as well as the fundamental justice of woman suffrage, and desiring for all the women of the United States the same inalienable right of self-government, beg your support for the following amendment to the Federal Constitution:

"'The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex.'

"We, as voters, ask you to support this amendment because we believe that in this most fundamental of all rights the women citizens of the United States should be protected by the United States Constitution.

"And we herewith request that upon your return to San Francisco we may be given the opportunity to present briefly the reasons upon which we base our demands for this amendment."

Miss Gail Laughlin, attorney, a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union and one of the well known suffragists of this country, headed the deputation. Others, who accompanied Miss Laughlin, were Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman Arnold, Miss Francis Joliffe, Miss Vivian Pierce, Dr. Mary Sperry, Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, and Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.

CORBY CAKE IS READY TO SERVE

IT GOES TO YOUR DEALER FRESH FROM OUR OVENS THREE TIMES DAILY

Rich and Dainty, and Like Corby Bread — ABSOLUTELY PURE

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Miss Alice Paul, N. J., Chairman
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y., Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
Mrs. Mary Beard, N. Y
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, N. Y.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Miss Elsie Hill, Conn.
Mrs. William Kent, Cal.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Pa.

OFFICERS

Chairman Finance Committee,
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker.
Chairman Committee of 100 for Maintenance of National Headquarters,
Mrs. William Kent.
Chairman Committee on Organizing Woman Voters' Convention,
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.
Chairman Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund,
Miss Isabella Mott.
Chairman Committee on Plays and Pageants,
Miss Hazel MacKaye.
Legislative Chairman,
Miss Lucy Burns.
Literature Chairman,
Mrs. William L. Colt.
Press Chairman,
Miss Vivian Pierce.
Research Chairman,
Mrs. Helena Hill Weed.

Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Mrs. Ines Milholland Boissevain, N. Y.
Mrs. John Winters Brannan, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, N. Y.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, Cal.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
Mrs. Oscar F. Davisson, Ohio
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Mrs. John Dewey, N. Y.
Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon, Md.
Miss Lavinia Dock, N. Y.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, Oregon
Mrs. J. Borden Estee, Vt.
Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mass.
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, Col.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mrs. Harvey C. Garber, Ohio
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Ines Haynes Gilmore, Cal.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Miss Ada L. James, Wis.
Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, R. I.
Miss Helen Keller, Mass.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, Ill.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Miss Mary McDowell, Ill.
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, D. C.
Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, Ind.
Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Mass.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Annie Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. William Prendergast, N. Y.
Miss Margaret Roberts, Idaho
Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y.
Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, N. Y.
Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Ind.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelsen, Ore.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, N. J.
Mrs. John Jay White, D. C.
Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Cal.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10th, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25th, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26, (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12th, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Our Great Opportunity

SUSAN B. ANTHONY said in 1879 of the suffrage movement, "We cannot appeal to the self-interest of anybody; and this is our great source of weakness."

This weakness exists no longer. In eleven states women vote on the same terms as men. In Illinois they have the right to vote for President of the United States. At the next national election nearly 4,000,000 women can vote for the head of the national ticket. A strong demand is being made upon the national government from all over the country, urging it to submit to the legislatures of the several states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, enfranchising women. This situation contains in itself all the elements of success.

During the 63d Congress the party in power made every effort to remove the suffrage question from the national political field. Separately and collectively leaders of the majority party in Congress stated that woman suffrage was a question for the separate states to decide. President Wilson announced it. Mr. Underwood, the leader of the Democratic Party in the House of Representatives, announced it. The Democratic Caucus, called to consider the suffrage amendment, voted that woman suffrage was a state matter. In spite of these official pronouncements,—in the face of which suffragists were evidently expected to retreat altogether from the National Capital—the federal suffrage amendment was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, received a majority vote in the Senate, was reported without recommendation by the Judiciary Committee of the House, wrung time for a vote from the Committee on Rules, and received on the floor of the House 174 favorable votes.

Looking back on the 63d Congress, it is clear that the Administration had determined that the suffrage question should not be acted upon in the House of Representatives. Yet such was the force of opinion throughout the country that the suffrage amendment forced its way through two House committees and was voted upon by the House itself. That it was acted upon in the face of this powerful opposition proved beyond a doubt that suffrage is a national question.

It is national in essence, because it concerns the people of the whole nation. It is national, also (if one may say so without frivolity), for the very good reason that it *is*. Women from all over the nation are demanding from Congress favorable action upon woman suffrage. Whether Congressmen accede to this demand or refuse it, they cannot avoid going on record upon it, and being judged by this record in national elections. The suffrage question is a real issue in national politics, and will remain so until it is decided.

A Presidential election is pending. The party must shortly go to the polls for reindorsement after four troubled years of rule; and must appeal to the support of nearly 4,000,000 women voters. It is impossible to believe that the Democratic Party will be willing to face this section of the electorate with a hostile record on national woman suffrage. It is obviously to their advantage to remove the question of woman suffrage from the national field. They tried to accomplish this in the last Congress by the use of party machinery; and they failed. There remains a way of eliminating woman suffrage from the next Presidential campaign;—referring it to the state legislatures, which have a right to act upon proposed amendments to the Constitution, and to adopt them when three-fourths of the states agree to do so.

The suffrage issue will remain a troublesome one in national politics as long as it is kept there. It will be an expedient as well as a just and democratic act on the part of the national government to allow the state Legislatures to settle it. The suffragists of the east and the women voters of the west must work together to ensure that in the first session of the 64th Congress a United States Constitutional Amendment, enfranchising women, is referred to the state legislatures for ratification.

The Value of Federal Work

THE Woman's Journal urges all suffragists to concentrate on state work, since "at this stage of the game what happens in Congress is a matter of minor consequence."

The Congressional Union rejoices, heartily, in the activity of state campaigns and looks forward hopefully to their success. But it must take issue with the *Woman's Journal* when it says that what happens to suffrage in Congress is "a matter of minor consequence"; and that it is not "a question of vital importance whether the suffrage amendment goes through Congress this year or next, since it is sure in any case to go through before the legislatures of 36 states are ripe for ratification."

We believe that favorable action of the Congress of the United States on the question of woman suffrage will do more to make the states "ripe" than any other thing. It will bring the suffrage question with immense prestige before every state legislature and make it a practical issue there.

Public opinion can be made to change very swiftly under the influence of striking public events. Our business is to change public opinion as quickly as possible. Why is it wise to wait for favorable action from Congress on suffrage until we have persuaded the population of 36 states to be in a mood to ratify it? The sooner we get the amendment through Congress, the sooner the states will ratify it.

DEPUTATION TO SENATOR O'GORMAN

A LARGE number of New York women, prominent in social and civic work, declared last week their intention of joining on Friday, April 30, the deputation of the Congressional Union to Senator O'Gorman, urging him to give his active support in the Sixty-fourth Congress to the Susan B. Anthony amendment enfranchising women.

Among these are Miss Henrietta Rodman, who led the "teacher-mother" fight in New York City; Mrs. Amos Pinchot; Miss Nellie Swartz, ex-secretary of the New York City Consumers' League; Miss Louise Lockwood Thurber; Mrs. Alice Barrows Fernandez, Secretary of the Vocational Education Bureau in New York; Miss Lavinia Dock, the author of "Morality and Hygiene"; Señora Sierra, daughter of the Mexican minister to the United States; Miss Mary S. Snow, of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations; Mrs. William Learned; Miss Eva Ingersol Brown; Miss Sarah McPike; Miss Katherine Leckie, and Mrs. Arthur Byne.

Mrs. Henry Bruère acted as chairman of the open-air meeting preceding the deputation.

Other notable members of this deputation were: Mrs. William Prendergast, wife of Comptroller Prendergast; Mrs. Lawrence Greer, the daughter of Bishop Greer; Mrs. Robert Adamson, wife of the Fire Commissioner of New York City; Mrs. John J. Halloran, wife of a member of the Tax Commission; "General" Rosalie N. Jones; Miss Mary Shaw, the well-known actress and writer; Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. John Winters Brannan, and Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, members of the Executive Board of the Women's Political Union; Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, former National Press Chairman of the Congressional Union; Mrs. Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook; Miss Harriet Daniels, head worker of the College Settlement; Miss Helen Todd, one of the most brilliant speakers enlisted in the ranks of the suffrage movement; Mrs. William L. Colt; Miss Annie Peck, famous as a mountain climber in Europe and South America; and a notable list of other distinguished New Yorkers.

This interview between the suffragists of New York and Senator O'Gorman is arousing widespread interest, not only in New York City, but all over the United States. It is the first of a series of 531 calls on 531 Congressmen, by their own constituents, before Congress re-assembles next fall.

Already members of the Maryland Congressional Union have planned to see the Hon. John C. Linthicum, United States Representative from the Fourth Congressional District, Maryland, on Wednesday, May 5; and women constituents of the Third District of Maryland will see their Representative, the Hon. Charles P. Coady, on the following day. On Friday, May 14, Congressman-elect Thomas W. Miller, of Delaware, will receive a deputation of the Delaware members of the Congressional Union. Every Senator and Representative in Congress will be given the opportunity, before Congress convenes, of meeting face to face the women of his district who are asking for enfranchisement by federal amendment.

SUFFRAGE ECHOES OF THE D. A. R. CONGRESS

AN interesting aftermath of the recent D. A. R. Congress in Washington was the statement made by Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, a daughter of Congressman-elect E. J. Hill of Connecticut, ex-Vice-President General of the D. A. R., and chairman of the Research Committee of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

"As an organization," Mrs. Weed said, "the D. A. R. has never discussed the direct question of the enfranchisement of women. It is absolutely committed, however, and has been ever since the foundation of our order, to the principle of democracy as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. Article 2, Section 3 of our Constitution gives as one of the objects of our order, 'to cherish, maintain and *extend* the institutions of American freedom, to foster patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.'"

"Suffragists could not ask for a straighter declaration of principles.

"It is a notable fact, moreover, that a great majority of the people in the D. A. R. are ardent suffragists. The President General, Mrs. William Cummings Story, has been a lifelong suffragist; and among the many other prominent women active in D. A. R. work who are suffragists are Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, founder and chaplain general; Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell, treasurer general, and wife of Senator Ransdell of Louisiana; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, corresponding secretary general; Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., director of the D. A. R. report to the Smithsonian; Mrs. George M. Minor, vice-president general from Connecticut; Mrs. John Swift, vice-president general from California; Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, ex-vice president general from Georgia; Mrs. John N. Carey, ex-vice-president general from Indiana; Mrs. Henry Roberts, ex-vice-president general from New York; Miss Janet Richards, nationally known as a speaker; Mrs. Cora Welles Trow, official parliamentarian of the D. A. R. Congress; Mrs. Emma K. Fox, of the Detroit Chapter of the D. A. R., and author of "Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs"; Miss Florence Finch, chairman of the magazine committee; and a host of prominent women from every state delegation, among them Mrs. George T. Guernsey, who was a candidate for President General at the recent election. Mrs. Guernsey is herself a woman voter, coming from the enfranchised state of Kansas."

ONE of the speakers at the reception of the Congressional Union to the D. A. R. Congress was Miss Julia Lathrop, whose work as Chief of the Children's Bureau is known from one end of the country to the other. Miss Lathrop said in part:

"Have you ever thought how our conception of the nobility of work for children has increased, how we are constantly inventing new and subtler definitions of the care of a child?

"We are seeing that in the home there can be no real dignity, there can be no strength to guard boys and girls against the outside world, unless the person who is at the head of that home understands the world outside. Many of you may have had the experience of coming in contact with immigrant mothers, as I have. If so, you have found that the immigrant mother is often unable to cope with her growing boys and girls. She is often despised even by the children who feel a deep affection for her. Now, I have thought many times of late that the mother, shut up within the walls of her home, is very much in that same relation to the children whom she cannot protect because she cannot control conditions outside of her home."

Miss Lathrop's speech made a deep impression on the members of the Congress, who attended the reception in large numbers.

A VERY straightforward message to the members of the D. A. R. Congress was made by Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley at the same reception.

"President Wilson in his eloquent address of welcome on Monday said:

"'I venture to say that if there should ever be discovered a better form of government than the democratic, we should wish to adopt it because it was better; for our object is not to stick in the bark, our object is not merely to preserve forms, but to preserve a precious essence; and that is the essence of equal opportunity and essential human rights.'

"With all respect and honor to our eminent President I feel bound to say that I do not consider that the democratic form of government has yet been adopted in these United States. As my husband once remarked, in three-fourths of this country we still have only a "hemi-democracy"; we shall not have what Dr. Wiley would designate a "holo-democracy" until not half but all the people have a share in the government,—until all have an equal opportunity to decide what is right for the country.

"I read, too, in the paper that your own President, Mrs. Story, well said: 'Women cannot have the honor, without accepting the responsibility, of representing heroes.'

"And how, may I ask, could we women best represent the heroes of the America Revolution, men who gave their lives for the principle of freedom? It seems to me the answer is plain,—by living our lives so as to secure to every American woman freedom of action, so that she might be in fact as well as in name, an American citizen."

District of Columbia Convention

IN the temporary absence of Miss Isabella Mott, arrangements for the District Convention on May 12 are being completed by Miss Ruth Noyes, who has just returned to Washington after several months of successful work for the Congressional Union in Colorado, where she first assisted Miss Doris Stevens in the effective campaign against Democratic Congressmen last autumn, and then organized the Denver branch of the Congressional Union.

At the business session in the afternoon, the new constitution will be adopted and officers will be elected. Miss Elsie Hill will give a history of the Federal Amendment, and Miss Alice Paul will present future plans.

A dinner at Rauscher's at 7.30 will be followed by speaking and a play, "In Defense of a Mother," written by Miss Hazel MacKaye.

1510 H Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

Fifth Avenue and 46th Street
New York

SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

"ONE PEOPLE"

By Gail Laughlin

Address Delivered at a Meeting Held by the Congressional Union in the Exposition Grounds, San Francisco, March 4, 1915

THE policy of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage in concentrating effort on the securing of an amendment to the Federal Constitution guaranteeing to the women of every state the right of suffrage is no new policy. On the contrary, it is the historic policy of the National Woman Suffrage Association. On page 11 of Volumes IV, of the History of Woman Suffrage, written by Susan B. Anthony and Ida Husted Harper, appears the following: "The Association (i. e. the National Woman Suffrage Association) does not discourage attempts in the various states to secure from their respective legislatures the submission of an amendment to the voters which shall strike out this word "male" from their own constitutions. On the contrary, it assists every such attempt with money, speakers and influence, but * * * it is confirmed in the opinion that the quickest and surest way to secure suffrage will be by an amendment to the Federal Constitution."

One reason for this belief was found in the fact that, once a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution is before the legislatures of various states, it is before them until it is adopted. If such an amendment fail at first to receive the necessary ratification of the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, that is not the end of it. It is not defeated permanently. It is not necessary to begin all over again and get another resolution through Congress. The next year or the year after, legislatures which voted against it may vote for it, and, just so soon as the legislatures of three-fourths of the states vote for it, it is adopted.

Another reason for favoring the Federal Amendment method is that, to secure its adoption, it is necessary to win over only a majority of the members of the legislatures in three-fourths of the states. To win equal suffrage by amendment to the state constitutions it is necessary to plead our case before every man in the several states—white or black or red or yellow—for in some states Indians vote, and in some states are hundreds of native born sons of Chinese or Japanese parents, with whom the daughter of the Pilgrim fathers and mothers must plead for her rightful heritage of a voice in the government of her country. Yes, sometimes she must even ask aliens for that right, for some states do not even require citizenship of their men voters.

But there is a more fundamental reason for a Federal Amendment. The United States Constitution is and has, from the beginning, been used by men to guarantee to them their fundamental rights. Every right that men hold dear is guaranteed to them by the United States Constitution. The United States Constitution guarantees to every man freedom of religion, freedom of speech and the right of petition. It guarantees to every man trial by jury and that no man shall twice be put in jeopardy for the same offense. And no state can make a law depriving any man of the right of freedom of religion or freedom of speech or the right of petition or the right of trial by jury or of other fundamental rights. And if any state should attempt to deprive men of any of these rights or if any state should attempt to deprive all men of the right of suffrage, the most rabid "states rights" man would be the first and the loudest to demand that the United States Constitution forbid such tyranny—nay, rather, to contend that, under the United States Constitution, no state had any right to enact such legislation; and President Wilson, with his professed "passion for liberty"—men's liberty, never women's—would lead the van, and would find no constitutional difficulties or opposing party policy to block the way. President Wilson, in his attitude toward human liberty, reminds one of a certain doctor who had as patients a carpenter and a blacksmith who were each sick with the same disease. To each he gave the same treatment. The blacksmith died, the carpenter got well. The doctor made a note of the disease and of the treatment and wrote of the treatment, "Good for carpenters, bad for blacksmiths." Liberty is just as good for women as it is for men; the rights of women are just as sacred as are the rights of men and just as entitled to the protection of the United States Constitution.

FROM 1869 until 1875, the National Woman Suffrage Association sought to have Congress declare that women were enfranchised by the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution—as they were by every rule of law or reason and by every rule of interpretation which had been followed previous to the adoption of that amendment. But, in 1875, the Supreme Court of the United States stultified itself by declaring otherwise. The mental jugglery which the Court used in order to enfranchise the negro man under the 15th Amendment and to avoid enfranchising women under the 14th Amendment should convince anyone who reads the decisions that some court decisions are not the interpretation of the statutes or the constitution but are the enunciations of the prejudices of the judges who sit on the bench.

There is little doubt, I think, that the framers of the 14th Amendment designed it to enfranchise negro men. But, in drawing that amendment, its framers had forgotten all about women, and, forgetting, had inadvertantly guaranteed to women rights which they had intended to guarantee only to negro men. So the provisions of the 14th Amendment meant to guarantee the right of suffrage were nullified by the Supreme Court, and the 15th Amendment was adopted and so worded that no such mistake would be made as to guarantee to women the right of suffrage thereby guaranteed to negro men.

In 1875, therefore, the National Woman Suffrage Association began its work for a new amendment specifically guaranteeing to women the right of suffrage; and to every Congress from 1875 until 1915 the plea has been made. The amendment asked for today by the Congressional Union is word for word the same as the amendment asked for all these years by the National Suffrage Association. In 1915 as in 1875 the demand is that the women citizens of the United States be protected by the United States Constitution in the most fundamental right of all rights, as they are protected by that Constitution in other essential rights.

From the beginning of our Government, the doctrine of "states rights" has been invoked whenever certain men or certain sections (not always the same men or the same sections) have been opposed to any proposed governmental action. The man who shouts the loudest for "states rights" when it is proposed to deal nationally with child labor is the first to ask for national money for the extirpation of the boll weevil which is damaging crops in his particular state or section. The man who is most hysterical in his devotion to states rights as a barrier to giving political freedom to women is the most determined to get a national appropriation for deepening the rivers and harbors of his state.

YEAR after year the women who went to our national Congress asking only justice for women came away disappointed. But, at last, through the darkness of disappointment, from the mountain heights of the Rockies came a gleam of light from the torch of liberty there held aloft. Four mountain states, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, to their undying glory, established an area of free soil, which has widened and widened until, today, it embraces nearly one-half the territory of the United States; until the number of voting women is close to four millions.

With the widening of that free area, the enactment of a Federal Amendment has changed from an abstract principle in 1875 to a practical problem in 1915. Those four millions of voting women, of whom we here in California are a part, can, if they will, say the open sesame which will throw wide the doors of liberty to all the women of the United States and, after them, to all the women of all the world. If these four million women will put the liberty of their fellow-women above the lesser things of party policy, if they will make the liberty of women the paramount issue, victory will lie within their hands. And it is paramount—as much more important than questions of tariff or finance or trust regulation as justice is than economics. These four million women can win liberty for other women, if they will—and they will. If not today, then tomorrow. Woman suffrage is coming. We know it; the antis admit it; and those who sit on the fence are beginning to get down on our side.

No people have ever played a great part in the world's history unless they were big enough in spirit to grasp the national idea, and no people ever will. It is time that "we, the people of the United States" make of ourselves, in spirit and in truth, one people with one flag and that flag the flag of the free.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS

Women Are Coming Back

CONGRESS did not get rid of the suffrage question when, under the leadership of President Wilson and the Democratic organization, it defeated the proposal to submit a suffrage amendment to the states. The women are coming back.

Elaborate preparations are in the making for a suffrage reception to the new Congress. It will be in the nature of a monster pageant, dramatizing the life and works of Susan B. Anthony. Miss Hazel MacKaye is planning it and the women hope to make it so impressive that the last "hard-boiled" opponent of female suffrage will be converted.

It is apparent that the women will not give up. They are in the fight to win and Congress will save itself a lot of vexation and trouble by permitting their question to be submitted.—*The Woman's Witness.*

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

California

Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth in the Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.*
Chairman: *Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney.*
Organizer: *Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

THIRTY-TWO new members were added to the ranks of the active workers of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage at the Suffrage Exhibit Headquarters at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Over two hundred men and women from all parts of the country signed the big petition to Congress that will be presented when Congress convenes in December. Among the well-known women who have joined the Union are Mrs. J. B. Richardson, Honorary President of the Oakland Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Lovell White, founder and now a director, of the California Club, the largest organization of women in California; Mrs. J. D. McMasters, President of the California Club; Miss Eva Wolfsohn, head of the Girl's Club Social Settlement; Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson, pioneer suffragist and President of the California Equal Suffrage League at the time suffrage carried in California; Mrs. Linda Wright, Club leader of Sausalito; Mrs. Martha Bunker, Superintendent of the Berkeley branch of the National Peace League; Mrs. Burns Macdonald, a member of the San Francisco Civic League, and a sister of Miss Maude Younger; Mrs. L. B. Williams, pioneer suffragist and friend of Susan B. Anthony; Dr. Katharine Howard, San Francisco Club and social worker; Miss Lucy Bradley, social settlement worker, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Robert Potter Hill, Secretary of the Sonoma County Juvenile Court and ex-president of the California State Federation of Woman's Clubs; Mrs. W. B. Thayer, President of the Archeological Society of Kansas City and Chairman of the Fine Arts Committee of the Institute of Kansas City; Mrs. M. B. Bolles, wife of Superior Judge Bolles of Oklahoma.

Among the interested visitors were M. J. Austen, in charge of the Philippine Exhibit of the Educational Palace, government investigator of the Culion Leper colony, a self-governed island of the Philippine group where women vote; S. Yeghi, Japanese Commissioner to the Exposition, who is making a special study of woman suffrage in California and was furnished full data concerning the Congressional Union; G. B. McFall, correspondent for the *Rocky Mountain News*, of Denver; Mrs. A. W. Scott, wife of the Vice-President of the Exposition; Paul Gerson, the actor; Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and Miss Molly Best, the *Harper's Weekly* war correspondent.

Mrs. Frederick G. Sanborn, President of the Woman's Board of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and one of the notable club women of California, this week accepted the invitation of Miss Paul to join the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Sanborn said she considered it an honor to be asked to become a member of the Council. "In my organization work throughout California for the Woman's Board of the Exposition, I felt it would have been of inestimable value had I been able to appeal to the women of California wherever I went on the larger ground of National Suffrage. I have always been a suffragist, and am strongly in favor of the work of the Union for National Enfranchisement through the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, because it means the solidarity of women."

Two notable women, both members of the Congressional Union, have just come to San Francisco to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition: Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, of the Advisory Council of the Union, and Miss Zona Gale, fiction writer. Mrs. Gilman will give her only lecture in Northern California in San Francisco under the auspices of the Congressional Union on the 26th of April. Her topic will be "The Vision and the Program" in which she will tell just why the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage is one of the definite signs that now herald the solidarity of women. It is expected that Miss Gale, who has made a remarkable impression in the Southern part of the State, will speak at the Exposition under the auspices of the Union.

This week weekly meetings in the Educational Palace were inaugurated by Mrs. Alice Park, one of the most active coast workers of the Union, whose home is in Palo Alto. Mrs. Park has just returned from Hawaii, where she studied the Hawaiian situation in regard to suffrage. She feels that the National Amendment is the only hope of freedom for the American women citizens of Hawaii.

Mrs. Park reported that there was no suffrage opposition in Hawaii—on the contrary marked activity on the part of all women,—white, brown and yellow,—together with strong sentiment in favor of suffrage on the part of politicians. "Everything but the right of franchise has been taken from the native Hawaiian," said Mrs. Park. "They have taken his land, his church, his school from him and put it under white dominion; he clings tenaciously to his last right. Hawaiians are in the majority in the Islands; they want to stay in the majority and grow in power politically; therefore, they are more than willing to extend the franchise to women.

"Hawaiians are in favor of the Congressional Union because the right to extend the franchise is in any case a national matter that must be referred to this country. Women in their agitation toward this show marked intelligence. There is active work done in women's organizations along the very lines pursued in this country—the betterment of schools, playgrounds and parks, and the abolishing of child labor, one of their big problems. I visited one club made up entirely of Chinese women, and addressed them through an interpreter. They told me that they also wanted to feel that they were part of a world movement."

Margaret Fay Whittemore.

Delaware

Headquarters: 305 *Delaware Avenue, Wilmington.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.*
Organizer: *Miss Mabel Vernon.*

IF the sentiment that prevails at open air meetings can be considered an indication, Delaware people are in favor of the enfranchisement of women by means of national amendment. At a street meeting held in Wilmington last Saturday an old man in front of the crowd declared (with a strong foreign accent) that "the constitution of the United States never intended that women should vote." When I replied to him that we realized this and that was the reason we were going to change it, the crowd applauded heartily. These open air meetings are wonderfully successful. Mrs. John F. Thomas is in charge of them. Mrs. Mary Brown, Suffragist chairman, arranges for the sale of *The Suffragist* at the meetings.

We are trying to make street selling of the paper easy, attractive and successful. One afternoon last week an automobile practically covered with purple, white and gold and flying the Union flags, left headquarters with a squad of newsies. When the car reached the populous corner of Delaware Avenue and Market street, the girls descended and scattered to the four corners where they sold *Suffragists* vigorously and rapidly. The car then proceeded down Market street, stopping at each corner for about five minutes while the four newsies tried to see which one could make the greatest number of sales in the given time. The plan proved very successful and we will try it again this week.

Last Wednesday a drawing-room meeting was held at the home of Mrs. John R. Moore, 1401 Gilpin Avenue, at which Mrs. Hilles presented the arguments for suffrage and then declared to her enthusiastic audience that the shortest and most economical method to win enfranchisement is by means of a national amendment. A number of members were secured for the Congressional Union.

Preparations are going on apace for the Convention on May 13 and 14. Mrs. Edna S. Latimer of Baltimore, who became very popular with Delaware people during the state campaign which she so generously helped, and Dr. de Lacour, President of the Wilmington Equal Suffrage League, will be two of the speakers at the luncheon to be given in the Hotel du Pont on May 13. At the afternoon meeting Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, president of the Just Government League of Maryland, will speak in explanation of the Susan B. Anthony and Shafroth-Palmer Amendments. Miss Hazel MacKaye's play, "In Defence of a Mother," will be presented on the second night under the direction of Mr. Donald Stephens, the son of Mr. Frank Stephens, the well-known writer, lecturer and sculptor.

The management of the Hotel du Pont has kindly donated to us the use of the Rose Room at the hotel for the deputation to Representative Thomas W. Miller on May 14. Two banners are now being made to be used for the first time when the delegation interviews Mr. Miller. One reads "Congressional Union—Delaware," the other is a large amendment banner bearing the words, "We Demand the Passage of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment."

Mabel Vernon.

Colorado

Headquarters: 324 *Seventeenth Street, Denver.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Margaret W. Kessler.*

A PROOF of the marked growth of the Congressional Union work in Colorado was an invitation extended to us by the Denver Chamber of Commerce to take part in a "discussion luncheon" to be held Friday, April 30th; and also to take part in a parade which they are organizing for Saturday, May 1. Both these invitations were accepted. In the parade, which will pass through the principal streets of Denver, the Congressional Union will have an automobile decorated in the colors of the Union, and with a banner bearing the words, "We Demand the Passage of a United States Constitutional Amendment. Enfranchising Women."

Next week I shall address a large meeting arranged by the Colored People's League. I am arranging meetings for every precinct in the city, and expect to see our membership list grow rapidly. Plans for the state convention of the Congressional Union are arousing great interest in Denver. Women all over the city are offering to give us their help at that time.

Margaret W. Kessler.

Illinois

Organizer: *Miss Gertrude L. Crocker,* 109 *S. Elm Street, Hinsdale.*

WE are getting many prominent Chicago women as members of the Union. During the last week we were happy to include as Illinois members Mrs. Charles M. Walker, wife of Judge Walker; Mrs. James A. Field, member of the Executive Board of the Women's Trade Union League,

(*Continued on Page* 8)

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
1420 F St., Washington, D. C.
This Will Save Much Inconvenience

THE Chairman of the Committee on increasing the circulation of *The Suffragist*, Mrs. W. Thompson Burch, desiring money for this work, gave a suffrage bridge party at which she collected over forty dollars.

All suffragists can give for their cause a great deal of work and every one can give at least a little money. If you have not money of your own to donate to the cause, will you not collect some or earn some to advance the movement that requires so much activity and so many workers?

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $100,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM APRIL 20 THROUGH APRIL 27

Miss Anne Dabney	$ 1.00
Miss Annie E. Bray	1.00
Mrs. Morgan Wood	10.00
Mrs. A. S. Wood	5.00
Mrs. Sophie Meredith	25.00
Miss Edith V. Poole	10.00
Miss Frances Frothingham	2.00
Mrs. Richard Wainwright	5.00
Miss Florence Bradley	5.00
Mrs. L. M. Cuthbert	10.00
Riverton, (N. J.), Equal Suffrage League	5.00
Miss Marjory Soper	5.00
Miss Lillian Werner	1.00
Delaware Equal Suffrage Association	235.95
Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs	25.00
Mrs. Spencer B. Nichols	1.00
Mrs. R. S. Adler	5.00
Mrs. Chas. Reiffel	5.00
Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell	5.00
Adler & Ast Co.	10.00
A Friend	10.00
Mrs. Samuel Strauss	10.00
Mrs. Jane B. Marley	4.00
Anonymous	2.25
Mrs. J. W. B. Moran	10.00
Mrs. A. C. Cushman	1.00
Mrs. Geo. L. Pratt	5.00
Mrs. E. E. Robbins	5.00
Mrs. James B. Oliver	5.00
Miss Priscilla S. Page	.75
Mrs. C. E. Vroman	2.00
Mrs. J. A. Leslie	1.00
Collections	22.61
Membership fees	22.35
Total	$472.91
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	$62,418.05
Total through April 27, 1915	$62,890.96

Committee of One Hundred

MISS ELLEN KEMBLE LENTE, of New York City, joined last week Mrs. William Kent's Committee of One Hundred. This committee has for its object maintaining the national headquarters of the Union.

1,000 New Subscribers

MRS. KATE J. BOECKH, in sending a subscription to *The Suffragist* for the Westport, Connecticut, Library, writes that she believes this to be the most expeditious way of getting the work for the federal suffrage amendment before the reading public of Connecticut.

Will all who are interested in advancing our work send a subscrption for our paper to the nearest library?

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to The Suffragist

(In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

APRIL 20 THROUGH APRIL 26

Miss Doris Stevens	1
Mrs. William L. Colt	2
Mrs. F. T. Ackermann	1
Miss Anna De Baun	1
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore	1
Mrs. Edna S. Latimer	2
Miss E. Scott	1
Mrs. Robert Adamson	1
Miss Elsie M. Hill	1
Mrs. Eva M. Gold	1
Miss Violet Thorwarth	1
Mrs. Helena Hll Weed	4
Miss Frances Frothingham	1
Miss Gertrude Lynch Crocker	1
Mrs. W. D. Graves	1
Miss Lucy Burns	1
Miss Caroline C. Hoffman	1
Mrs. W. T. Burch	6
	28
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	788
Total to April 26th	816

Illinois

(Continued from Page 7)

Chairman of the Fine Arts Committee of the League, and the wife of the Professor of Economics in the University of Chicago, and Mrs. Cornelia Anderson, a social worker and a resident of the Henry Booth House.

On Friday, May 30, a meeting was held at the home of Miss Edith Swift, 5132 Blackstone Avenue, at which plans for the convention in Illinois were discussed.

There is to be a meeting of the Sixth Ward Civic League on Monday, May 3, at which I have been asked to speak on federal work for woman suffrage.

Gertrude Lynde Crocker.

New York

Headquarters: 13 *East Forty-first Street, New York City.*

Organizer: *Miss Doris Stevens.*

MISS M. CECILIA GAFFNEY has arranged a drawing-room meeting for the Congressional Union at her home, 452 Riverside Drive; the meeting will take place on Saturday, May 1. Among the speakers will be Mr. William Harmon Black, Mr. Charles Robinson Carruth, Mr. Ralph Stanton, Dr. Ernest S. Bishop, Mrs. Harrison Gray Lamson, Mrs. William L. Colt, Mrs. Louise Thurber, and Miss Doris Stevens. Before the speaking begins, Mr. Arthur Gollnik, Mr. Philippe Coudert, and Mr. Eagan Jordan will give a musical program.

Among the new members of the Congressional Union in New York is Miss Anne Kendrick Walker, who has been grouped by Col. George Harvey in a recent article in *Leslie's* on "Woman Makers of the New South" with the six best-known women writers of the South. Miss Walker has edited a number of books, translated from the Japanese, dealing with the status of women in Japan.

Doris Stevens.

Desirable Bills Backed by Women Voters

CALIFORNIA women are actively supporting the five following bills in the Legislature this year:

A child-labor law, to keep children under 14 from plying street trades and trades injurious to their health.

The home teacher's bill, providing for the teaching of rudiments of English and scientific housekeeping to immigrant mothers.

A birth registration bill, making the birth registration law more stringent.

A compulsory education bill, requiring children, unless mentally defective, to finish the eighth grade.

Women as jurors bill, making it permissible for women to serve on all juries.

ESTABLISHED 1894
ALMIRA SWEETEN
REAL ESTATE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
FIRE INSURANCE
207 St. Paul Street Baltimore, Maryland

Phone Main 8384 Toilet Articles
GERTRUDE CLEMENS
Expert Shampooing and Hairdressing
Room 232 Oxford Building, 726 14th Street N.W.
Manicuring—Hair Work Facial and Scalp Treatment
Open Evenings Until Seven

Telephone Main 673
Lanman Engraving Co.
HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS
PROCESS ENGRAVERS
POST BUILDING Washington, D. C.

DRAWING BUSINESS
Is Easy if You Use *Good Printing*
"We Grow 'Cause We Know"
COLUMBIAN PRINTING CO., Inc., 815 Fourteenth Street

PHOTO-ENGRAVING
Of the Better Kind
The Maurice Joyce Eng. Co.
EVENING STAR BUILDING

"THE BUSY CORNER"
S. Kann Sons & Co.
8TH ST. AND PENNA. AVE.
OPEN 8:30 A. M.—CLOSED 5:30 P. M.

You Are Looking for
TAILORED
Separate Skirts

What style have you in mind? A new Style Tiered Skirt? It is here. A smart Circular Model? Variety to choose from here. The plain, severe, Tailored Style? Come here for the smartest models.

Do you want a button trimmed skirt? We have it.

Have you had your mind set upon one of the new style yoke top skirts? The prettiest are here.

How about a serge, one of the best materials for wear? We have them in several different styles, in navy or black.

Perhaps you intend to buy a shepherd check in black and white combination? Then by all means come here, because you will not do yourself justice if you purchase elsewhere without looking over ours first.

ALL SIZES
CHOICE **$4.95**
Garment Store—Second Floor.